

Most Immediate

F.No.2-3/2021-CC-ES
Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Directorate of Economics & Statistics
(Commercial Crops Division)

449-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

Date: 28th March, 2022

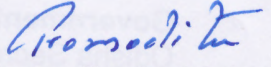
NOTIFICATION

Subject: Price Policy for Raw Jute for 2022-23 season – Announcement of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Raw Jute for 2022-23 season.

The Government of India has approved the Price Policy for raw jute for 2022-23 season and following decisions have been taken with respect to MSP of raw jute:

- (i) The Minimum Support Price of raw jute (TDN₃ equivalent to TD₅ grade) for 2022-23 season be fixed at ₹ 4750/- per quintal for the entire country.
- (ii) Based on MSP of raw jute (TDN₃), corresponding MSP for other varieties and grades of raw jute be fixed while taking into account the aggregate scores assigned to different grades of raw jute, apart from normal market price differentials.
- (iii) The Jute Corporation of India (JCI) will continue as Central Government Nodal Agency to undertake Price Support Operations. The losses incurred, if any, in such operations, will be fully reimbursed by the Central Government.

2. In this connection, Ministries/Departments/State Governments concerned and other agencies are requested to take appropriate action on the above decisions and also on non-price recommendations (Annexure I) under intimation to this office.

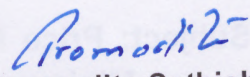

(Promodita Sathish)
Adviser
Tele: 23382540

Copy for information and necessary action:

1. **Secretary,**
Ministry of Textiles, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi-110011

2. **Jute Commissioner**
Office of the Jute Commissioner
Ministry of Textiles, Government of India
CGO Complex, 3rd MSO Building, 4th Floor DF Block
Sector-1, Salt Lake City, Kolkata-700 064

3. **Chairman - cum - Managing Director**
Jute Corporation of India Ltd
15 N, Nellie Sengupta Sarani, Kolkata-700 087


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Copy for information and necessary action:

1. **Chief Secretary,**
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Writer's Building, Kolkata-700 001
2. **Chief Secretary,**
Government of Bihar
Main Secretariat Building, Patna-800 015
3. **Chief Secretary,**
Government of Assam
Assam Sachivalaya, Dispur, Guwahati-781 006
4. **Chief Secretary,**
Government of Odisha
Odisha Secretariat, Bhubneswar-751 001


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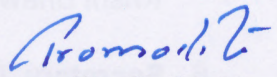
Copy for information and necessary action:

1. **CEO, NITI Aayog**
NITI Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

2. **Secretary, Department of Expenditure,
Ministry of Finance,**
129-A, North Block, New Delhi-110001
3. **Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs,
Ministry of Finance,**
130, North Block, New Delhi-110001
5. **Secretary, Department of Food and Public Distribution,
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001
6. **Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs,
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001
7. **Secretary, Department of Commerce,
Ministry of Commerce and Industry**
143, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi-110007
8. **Director General, ICAR,**
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
9. **Joint Secretary (Marketing),
Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare**
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
10. **Joint Secretary (Crops),
Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare**
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
11. **Joint Secretary (M &T),
Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare**
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
12. **Joint Secretary (Seeds),
Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare**
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
13. **Joint Secretary (Trade Division)
Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare**
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

14. **Joint Secretary,
Prime Minister's Office**
South Block, New Delhi-110001

15. **Joint Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat**
Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi-110001


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Copy for Information:

1. Sr. PPS to Secretary (DA&FW), Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
2. PPS to Principal Adviser, DA&FW, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
3. PS to Sr. ESA, DES, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
4. Adviser (FE), DES, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
5. Adviser (Coord.), DES, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
6. Technical Director, National Informatics Centre, 341, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi -
with request to upload the notification on the site of DES and DA&FW.

Non-price recommendations made by the CACP in its report on Price Policy for Raw Jute for 2022-23 season.

S. No.	Recommendation
1.	All the major jute producing States have reported that the available retting facilities are inadequate to cater to the rising demand. The Commission suggests adoption of newly developed retting techniques like ICAR-CRIJAF SONA and ICAR-NINFET SATHI by leveraging the benefits of low water consumption and retting duration amongst the jute farmers through modern extension activities/methods.
2.	In order to sustain the higher production of jute amidst shrinking acreage, the Commission recommends that all the extension agencies in the major jute producing States should work in tandem on popularizing the high yielding varieties and ensure their availability in local market at an affordable price.
3.	The Commission also recommends that special seed hub programme for jute should be taken up by the State Department of Agriculture in collaboration with research institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), and other stakeholder organizations to popularize scientific jute cultivation techniques, adoption of improved crop varieties and practices among farmers through on-farm demonstrations and awareness campaigns.
4.	There is continuous increase in cost of jute production due to increase in the cost of agricultural inputs and labour for different operations beginning from land preparation to harvesting of jute crop. Mechanization of jute cultivation can play an important role in reducing production cost and drudgery while increasing jute production with high fibre quality. ICAR and other State Government research institutions have developed lot of machineries such as Multi Row Seed Drill, Nail Weeder, Flax Fibre Extractor, etc., for jute sector. The Commission suggests that these machineries should be made accessible among the farmers through Custom Hiring Centres on rental basis for increasing the productivity and efficiency in jute farming.
5.	Although DES and FASAL estimates of jute production are usually very close, the Expert Committee and DES production figures of jute vary greatly. Given the importance of production estimates for policymakers and stakeholders in furthering

S. No.	Recommendation
	evidence based policy-making, the Commission reiterates its earlier recommendation that these gaps be addressed and minimised through better coordination across data gathering organisations.
6.	Moisture content in jute is a key factor in determining its quality and market value. Most mills are however yet to adopt the moisture meter recommended by competent bodies. The Commission recommends that in order to safeguard the interest of farmers, a scientific instrument based transparent method needs to be adopted for measuring moisture content in jute fibre. The Commission further recommends that BIS and IJIRA may release uniform specification of meter and specific electrode to be used by all.
7.	In India, bulk of jute produced is of lower grade which is utilized for manufacturing sacks and hessian. Poor retting facility, lack of certified seed and captive market for jute sacking have resulted in a vicious cycle where bulk of jute produced belongs to grades lower than TDN3. The Commission therefore recommends concerted efforts at improving the grade composition of raw jute to incentivize higher production of value added jute diversified product along with progressive dilution of mandatory packaging of foodgrains and sugar in jute bags.
8.	Although the new instrumental grading specification has been published, the availability of grading instruments in the jute growing areas is a big challenge. The Commission recommends that a transparent and objective method must be introduced for scientific assessment of quality parameters of jute. Further it is essential to ensure availability of such grading instrument in jute growing areas. Besides, organizing mass awareness campaign is a prerequisite to educate farmers about the new five grades of jute thus making it possible for the farmers to produce high grade jute fibre.
9.	The Commission is conscious of innovative use of jute sticks for making bricks, making crockery, cutlery and dinnerware. In addition, jute sticks are potential raw materials for production of particle boards and paper & paper board. Various other products such as oxalic acid, active charcoal, viscose rayon, etc. can be made from jute sticks. The Commission suggests that commercial use of jute sticks should be actively encouraged to adequately create diversified demand for the raw jute whilst

S. No.	Recommendation
	enabling famers to earn extra income.
10.	Majority of jute growers are small and marginal having small volume of produce who are often forced to sell their produce to middlemen. Although JCI initiated MSP operations when prices are below MSP, limited presence in remote areas and constraint of storage capacity and other infrastructure facilities, often leads to distress sale in local markets. Thus, in order to extend the reach of JCI for MSP operations, the Commission recommends that JCI should take proactive steps involving registered cooperative societies, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Groups, farmers' clubs, etc and also employ mobile purchase teams if required for spot procurement in the villages.
11.	During 2020-21, Bangladesh provided varying cash subsidies on yarn, twine, hessian, sacking, carpet backing clothing (CBC), and other diversified products of jute. Such a subsidy policy of Bangladesh adversely affects competitiveness of Indian jute goods and thereby adversely affects India's share in the international market. The Commission proposes close monitoring of imports from Bangladesh to take corrective measures including appropriately reviewing the import duty structure and imposing countervailing duty to restrict subsidised imports of jute and jute products from Bangladesh. The Commission also recommends that Indian export oriented firms take advantage of export incentives available under Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) to promote exports.